

WORLD'S FAIR FISHES.

A FEW days since we had the pleasure of looking over the casts being prepared by the Denton brothers for the U. S. Fish Commission exhibit at the World's Fair. As already noted in this paper Dr. Henshall has made a collection of the beautiful fishes of the Gulf of Mexico at Key West. These fishes have for the most part reached here in very fine condition, both as to preservation of color and flesh, and the artist has had an opportunity not often afforded for the work of reproducing the form and color of these beautiful tropical fishes. This exhibition will be one of the richest treats of the kind that the anglers of America, or the whole world, have ever seen. All the game fishes, as well as those that are remarkable for form, coloration or habit, from the diminutive sea-horse to the giant jewfish and tarpon, are faithfully copied. Fresh from the easel is a beautiful specimen of the tarpon, life-like as can be, the opalescent reflections showing as plainly as when the fish was first taken from its native element. Weight 12 lbs., length 6 ft. 3 in.

Dr. Henshall secured this tarpon in a ground net, and experienced no little difficulty in getting it ashore, the sea being up and the fish hard to keep from slipping overboard; besides, the uncomfortable presence of a large stingray kept the men from lending assistance. On the easels of the artists are now a jewfish of about 75 lbs. and a tilefish of 15 lbs. The latter is a beautiful fish, its coloration giving rise to the common name. The sudden appearance and disappearance of this fish stand forth among the most remarkable occurrences of recent years. Since its disappearance the vessels of the Fish Commission have searched for it, and fishermen have been on the lookout for tilefish, but they are absent. A red snapper of about 15 lbs. weight is also especially good. A species of *scorpena* (a sculpin-like fish, whose dorsal spines, in tropical waters, inflict painful poisonous wounds), was received from Dr. Henshall, and has been cast by Mr. Denton. The colors of this fish were simply gorgeous—resembling mosaic tiling on the body, while the under parts of the pectoral fins were rich, velvety black and gold.

Salmon from two oceans, trout of America and Europe, besides whitefish, grayling, shad, carp, striped bass, black bass, sunfish, perch, weakfish, kingfish, croaker, channel bass, sheepshead, mackerel and pompano, a very fine specimen of the fishing-frog or angler, the curious batfish, smeltfish, box or trunkfish, besides many kinds of sharks, rays and skates, have all been cast and are now being colored. The whole number of casts made by Messrs. Denton for the Fair up to date is 302; of these 22 are already painted. There are also four figures representing fishermen attending to their work in boats. No effort will be spared to exhibit these subjects in a most attractive manner, and the public can rely on the genial Captain Collins and his corps of able assistants for a most instructive and interesting display of fishery products and appliances.

In handling large numbers of specimens Mr. S. F. Denton observes that fishes kept in cold storage, at a temperature of 18°, retain the colors wonderfully well. Those kept several weeks have as bright a pattern of coloration at the end of that time as when first put in. This is of great value to the artist who would faithfully portray such animals.

NOT ALL OF FISHING TO FISH.—A Danbury youth went trout fishing the other day and ventured to drop a sly line into a posted brook. Soon the approaching figure of the owner loomed up in the distance, and the Danbury youth knew he had been seen. He took inconspicuously to the bushes, where he spent a very miserable two hours in hiding and caught a cold that kept him two days in bed. Meanwhile the terrible owner, who was not the owner at all, had sought a similar refuge at sight of the original culprit, and not until his teeth chattered like a typewriter did he venture to leave the friendly but damp shelter and slink away from the scene. He was an elderly man, and his share in the day's sport resulted in a four days' rheumatic limp.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW BERNE, N. C., April 9.—Nine-pound weakfish or sea trout were brought into market to-day from New River Creek, which is brackish water. These fish have been exceedingly abundant outside the beach and in the sounds all winter long since the middle of November, but will soon disappear, going northward. They will strike the New Jersey coast by June first. Just now they are heavy with spawn. Old fishermen say they "spawn in the rivers like shad, herring and striped bass, but as most rivers are of limited capacity, I have always wondered where the millions of fish of sundry kinds which are manifestly barred out of the rivers for want of room, could possibly be served. *Quien sabe?*—CHARLES HALLOCK.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN FISH are protected during their spawning season by the laws of New York and Vermont; but early in the spring some of the spawning fish push their way northward into the portion of the lake lying within the Canadian borders and there they are attacked by dynamite and seines and destroyed by thousands. The people of Vermont are especially, and very naturally indignant over the opportunity thus given to foreigners to destroy valuable fish which they can not lawfully take even for home use. The pike is one of the fish which is ruthlessly destroyed in the Canadian portion of the lake.

PENNSYLVANIA TROUTING.—Scranton, Pa.—Notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable weather on opening day (April 15), the anglers of this place turned out in good force, and succeeded in taking a fair number of trout. There are plenty of fish and some very fine ones were caught, especially in the Raring Brook. Messrs. Comegys, Keizer, Marsh, Lorenz and others, were among the most fortunate, both as to number and size of fish.—SCALES.

Trout Near New York.

We have secured, for the private information of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM knowledge of a number of streams and lakes easily accessible from this city, where we believe that good fishing for trout and black bass may be had. The information, much of which comes from private sources, we are not at liberty to print, but we shall be glad to furnish it without charge to any reader of FOREST AND STREAM who will apply for it, either personally or by letter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.—The trout lav is "off," and local sportsmen are making the best of their privilege. A number have visited Diamond Pond, and report the success as greater than usual. A crew have commenced on the new buildings at Second Lake, and will erect a 2½-story building, 24x45, with wide piazza full length. There is a quantity of ice in the lakes, but this is rapidly passing out. Fishing will commence there by the twentieth of May.—HALFORD.

HOUSATONIC TROUT.—Falls Village, Conn., April 16.—The black bass have almost entirely deserted the Housatonic and the result that many trout are being caught below the Housatonic Falls. Lock Call, a veteran angler, caught eleven weighing 19½ lbs. in less than two hours. Artist Mundry sent them to a New York friend as the finest catch ever known here.—J. B. B.

WORLD'S FAIR FISHES.—Mr. T. K. Bruner, of the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture and a member of the World's Fair Commission, is visiting Ancoa, N. C., and other points, for the purpose of collecting fishes to be included in the State exhibit. These are to be preserved by the Davidson process.

EARLY TAUTOG, New Bedford, Mass.—A fair-sized tautog was caught off the bridge at this place, April 9, which is quite early.—W. NYE.

THE INVENTOR of the minnow bucket described last week, suggests that the eyeholes should be eyeleted.

THE TENT YOU WANT.—If you need a new tent for your camping trip this summer, it will pay you to investigate the "Protea Tent," elsewhere advertised in these columns. It is far better for the purpose than any other tent, and will add much to the pleasure and comfort of your outing.—*Adv.*

Fishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be held Wednesday and Thursday, May 25 and 26, at the Holland House, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York city.

The first day's meeting will commence at 10 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged and many important matters affecting fishculture will be discussed.

May 25, a dinner will be given the visiting delegates by the New York Society for the Protection of Game; and on May 26, the members of the Society will enjoy the hospitality of the South Side Club, at their preserves on Long Island.

The following gentlemen, prominent in fishing and game circles, have consented to act as a committee on local entertainment: Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. L. D. Huntington, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, Charles F. Imbrie, Roland Redmond, Wakeman Holberton, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Charles E. Whitehead, Robert B. Lawrence and Fred Mather. EDWARD P. DOYLE, Sec'y.

COD HATCHING AND PLANTING.—At the Gloucester, Mass., station of the U. S. Fish Commission the hatching season closed with an output of 27,000,000 cod fry and 3,000,000 pollock, an increase of 8,000,000 over any previous season. The experiment of liberating cod fry in Squam Pond, where they will be protected from most of their enemies and placed under conditions favorable to their development, was concluded after 4,700,000 young fish had been liberated.

WHITE PERCH have long been desired by fishculturists in Germany, and various small lots have been shipped from the United States, but with scant results. Nine fish were forwarded, April 11, from Cold Spring Harbor, New York, in three cans. These colossal movements must be discontinued or the price of white perch stocks will soon rule them out of the market.

LAKE TROUT FRY, about two inches long, were planted in Otsego Lake by the New York Commission. The consignment numbered 100,000, and was sent to Mr. A. W. Thayer, of Cooperstown, April 10.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

- May 4 to 7.—Annual Dog Show of the California Kennel Club, at San Francisco, Cal. Frank J. Silvey, Sec'y.
- Aug. 31 to Sept. 3.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Blue Grass Kennel Club, at Lexington, Ky. Roger Williams, Sec'y.
- Sept. 6 to 9.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Hamilton Kennel Club, at Hamilton, Canada. A. D. Stewart, Sec'y.
- Sept. 12 to 16.—Fourth Annual Dog Show of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, at Toronto, Canada. C. A. Stone, Sec'y.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Trials of the New England Field Trials Club, at Assonet, Mass. Geo. E. Stickney, Sec'y.

CORRECT TYPE OF PSOVOIS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In Mr. Lacey's report of the late Boston show he generously gave considerable space to his comments on the two types of Barzoi, or, as they must now be called, Psovois, shown, and rightly, for now is the time, if ever, when it should be settled which is the right type, or rather which is the best for American breeders to import and accept as standard.

As far as can be learned there is absolutely no standard for Psovois in Russia; each breeder has his pack, and as they are kept at their country places far apart from each other, each breeder breeds for his own use solely and to a certain extent has a type of his own; moreover, as there are no large dog shows in Russia as in England and America, the breeders are not brought together. At the last show of sporting dogs held in St. Petersburg, March 18 to 22, only a few Psovois were shown. Such being the case, it is now in the hands of the English and American breeders to establish a standard and type of their own.

Only one thing seems to be certain in regard to the Russian bounds, and that is, that they must be fleet enough to run down a wolf, and a pack of them must be strong and courageous enough to pull him to pieces. Surely if there is a use a dog can be put to, every one must acknowledge that it is best that he should be so made up in body and brain to accomplish the same.

While this breed of dogs may be of only ornamental use

in the East, it is in the West that they will find their true place, and it is for the West that we must breed.

In the open class at Boston I was called upon to judge Argoss, Leekhoi and Napoleon; and any novice looking at them would at once see that the former was of entirely different type from the two latter. Argoss is a large, powerfully made, black and tan dog, with a rather short, flat coat, fair head with a trifle sour expression, mouth level and teeth strong, neck rather small, shoulders well muscled and rightly placed, forearms straight, running into strong pasterus and perfect feet. His chest drops well to his elbows and his ribs are not only well sprung but run well back to his coupling; his back is not very much arched, but his coupling is wonderfully strong, so strong in fact that I could rest my entire weight upon him. His hips are well spread, quarters well made up of strong, hard muscle, and his stifles, hocks and feet are perfect.

One is at once impressed when looking at him that he is made not only to run but also for holding, he would be able to exert a tremendous amount of power in shaking or pulling a wolf. He is essentially a workman and shows it in every move.

Leekhoi is by far the most beautiful and aristocratic looking of the two, and his long white coat, set off with light brindle markings, at once demand your attention; he is also a large dog, and in head and expression is much superior to Argoss, neck fairly strong, shoulders set close together, not heavily muscled, forelegs and feet perfect. We now come to his chest and ribs. Most of us have been taught to believe that unless a dog had well-sprung ribs he could not run well and stay; but in place of well-sprung ribs on Leekhoi we find them flat, and, as his chest is deep, he may be what is called fish-sided, even the short ribs next his coupling are flat. Can a dog with this conformation run and keep running, have we been breeding dogs on the wrong idea, and do they breathe up and down rather than across? Surely, if we accept the above conformation, we have been off the right track. Leekhoi's back is very much "sickled" from the withers to the hips, his coupling is very small, so small, in fact, that I could almost inclose it in the span of my two hands, his hips are close together, stifles rather straight, quarters made up of flat long muscles, feet good. As he moves around you are at once attracted by his majestic appearance and lofty mien, but he is all in all a drawing-room dog, not a dog for a long hard run.

You now have the two types. Napoleon is of the Leekhoi type but not so large, while Svoodka, Mr. Hanks's winning bitch, is entirely on the Argoss type, straight-backed, arched ribs, strong coupling; which is right, or rather, which shall we make right? Shall we make a breed that can be classed as sporting dogs and have a use, or shall we have a breed that, while they are perhaps the most beautiful of all dogs, have no use in the field. The Argoss type is dangerously near the deerhound type, while the Leekhoi is very distinctive.

I write this as I wish to see the breed started right. I have never owned a Psovoit but may later, but have owned, however, a number of greyhounds, and it is from the study of them that I have become interested in the Psovoit. Let the different breeders write their views on the matter and have the matter settled by the Psovoit, Deerhound and Greyhound clubs.

The first meeting of the Borzoi Club of Great Britain, of which G. R. Krehl is treasurer and the Duke of Newcastle president, was held the other day at the Albemarle Hotel. While they made up no standard, they offered a number of specials to be competed for at the coming Kennel Club show, possibly from them we can obtain some information that would be useful.

HARRY W. SMITH.

WORCESTER, MASS, April 22.

PSOVOI NOT BORZOI.

THROUGH the kindness of Messrs. Wade and Huntington we are enabled to publish further proof that Psovoit is the recognized name of the dogs we know as Russian wolfhounds:

National Greyhound Club:

GENTLEMEN—In reference to the name of Borzoi and Psovoit, allow me to say a few words which I can sustain by the authority of the journal called "Imperial Society for the Breeding of Hunting and Trade Animals and of the Regular Hunt," of January and February, 1891.

The word Borzoi is used for any kind of hunting dog—i. e., as a general and not individual name, as page 131 of February number will show, where under that heading are included the English greyhounds, also the "Psovoit." The name of Borzoi in this same journal is many and many times used, but only as a general name for all breeds. The name of "Psovoit," on the contrary, is only used for one certain breed, as the two pictures in January, 1891, will show. Both of them are called "Psovoit," and not "Borzoi," as claimed by certain parties, which means that the name "Psovoit" is not a name given to dogs in general, but to the certain, distinct breed known here as Russian wolfhounds. Also the deliberations of the "Society of the Hunters with Psovoit" show that the name is used to designate a breed which they tried to improve, and which they matched against the English greyhound on coursing grounds especially built for that purpose. They never once speak about the "Borzoi," but always about the "Psovoit" and only use the name of Barzoi as a general name for the Russian's different breeds of hunting dogs, as also for the English.

There were individual purses and prizes—i. e., medals—not for "Borzoi" but for "Psovoit" as the picture of second dog on page 131 of February, 1891, will show, where "Ataman, property of Mr. N. Boldarief," took the large silver medal. Now, this same dog appears between pages 32 and 33 in the January edition, where, under his picture, are the following words: "Ataman, Psovoit, male dog." Also, there appears on the frontispiece, "Metschka, the Psovoit bitch." The word Borzoi means dog; the word Borzaya-sabaka means greyhound; Borziatnik means keeper of hunting dogs. Inasmuch as at the meeting of the Imperial Society this breed of dog was called by Mr. Boldarief, president, Mr. Korock, secretary, Chleboff, Sorochitin and others not Borzoi but invariably Psovoit, there can be no further question as to the proper name of this breed. Further, the Imperial Society proposed to give prizes to the following breeds: 1. Psovoit. 2. Greyhounds. 3. Sporting dogs. There is also an account on page 150 of the *Imperial Gazette* of matches between English greyhounds and Psovoit.

KURLAND, Russia.

GEORG VON DER OSTEN SACKEN.

BLACK AND TANS AT PITTSBURGH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Dr. Foote says that Broomfield Madge was shown in better condition than ever before in this country.

Does he mean by that that she was narrower in front? Admitting that she was in poor condition at New York, she is wide in front and has been ever since she came to America. FOREST AND STREAM report of Toronto show, 1890, at which she made her first appearance in America, described her as being heavy and loaded in shoulders and wide in front.

In Mr. Raper's report of New York show, he mentioned several dogs that might have been placed better but for condition. He did not say this of Madge, but said Louie won with "consummate ease," and that Madge had gone wide in front. As he mentions this defect alone, the inference is that this is what beat her. Black and tans of her age do not often grow narrower in front, though we have heard of a fox-terrier that "fined down in skull."

A. W. SMITH.